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ford. To live out of doors in the country with his family was an ideal vacation for him.

Dr. Chandler was an entertaining conversationalist, and a delightful companion, an English astronomer remarking that it was worth crossing the Atlantic to visit him. He was cordial and constant in friendship, so unpretentious that many who met him only in later life were unaware that he had any claim to distinction. To those who know his work, "he has left the remembrance not so much of mere talent as of positive genius." The creative power of his intellect combined with courageous and unflagging industry produced a record of notable achievements, linking his name inseparably with the history of astronomy of his time.

Edward S. King.

ELIOT CHANNING CLARKE (1845–1921).

Fellow in Class I, Section 4, 1887.

Mr. Clarke was born in Boston on May 6, 1845, and was the son of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and Anna H. Clarke. His father was one of the most distinguished Unitarian clergymen of his day, a leader in thought, and the author, among other things, of a book entitled "Ten Great Religions," which occupies a high place in theological literature.

The first ten years of Mr. Clarke's life were passed in Boston and in Meadville, Pa., the home of his mother's family. In 1855 his parents settled at Jamaica Plain. He was educated in the public schools, preparing for college at the Eliot High School, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1867. He was Chief Marshal of his class. He took some special studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1867–68, and in February, 1868, he began his career as a civil engineer on the bridge then building over the Mississippi River at Quincy, Illinois. His uncle, Thomas Curtis Clarke, was a noted civil engineer, a member of the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., Bridge Builders, of Phoenix, Pa., and in 1896 President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Clarke's firm was building the bridge over the Mississippi River and the work offered a good opportunity for the nephew to begin his engineering experience. Later, he was engaged upon other engineering works, viz., the bridge over the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Mo., and other structures built by the Phoenix Co., the Chicago Water Works Tunnel, and the Chicago Sewerage System.

In the dull times which followed the Panic of 1873, Mr. Clarke returned to Boston to take further special studies at the Institute of Technology in 1875–76. In July of the latter year he was appointed Engineer in charge of a survey for a main drainage system for Boston. The project was adopted and construction was begun in 1877. It was carried through to completion in 1884 under the supervision of Mr. Clarke, who published a description of the work in 1885. At this time he was recognized as one of the leading sanitary engineers of the United States. In 1885 he received the Norman Medal of the American Society of Civil Engineers for his paper entitled "A Record of Tests on Cement Made for the Boston Main Drainage Works." In the work which this paper describes a great deal of cement had been used and Mr. Clarke had made some novel and valuable experiments. Among other things, he was one of the first to prove and to advocate the importance of fine grinding of cement, showing that the coarse grains had very little cementing quality. In 1884 he became Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Drainage Commission, which was appointed to design methods of preventing pollution of the waters of the Charles, Mystic and Blackstone River basins.

Shortly after this time he gave up his strictly engineering work to become the Manager of mill properties at Lowell, to which his attention was devoted for a number of years. His retirement from engineering was a distinct loss to the profession.

Mr. Clarke was a man of wide interests. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and its Treasurer for eleven years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Natural History Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Colonial Society, and the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served also as a trustee of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble Minded, as trustee and vice-president of the Provident Institution for Savings, as director of the State Street Trust Co. and of other companies. He was interested in astronomy and prepared a work on that subject.

Mr. Clarke was married in 1878 to Alice V. Sohier, by whom he had five children, three of whom survive him. He is also survived by one sister, Miss Lillian Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Clarke was a man of great engineering ability, a clear thinker, an efficient organizer, a good administrator and a most lovable man. Before leaving his chosen profession for business, he had reached a position of preeminence in it, and in his business career he showed the same rare qualities. A host of friends mourned his passing.

George F. Swain.

WILLIAM GILSON FARLOW (1844–1919).

Fellow in Class II, Section 2, 1874.

It is certainly presumptuous for one not a botanist to write about Dr. Farlow, but an intimate friendship of over 50 years makes it possible for me to speak of him as a man, and I hope I have succeeded in presenting an adequate picture of his botanical achievements by constructing a mosaic from the facts and opinions of the four experts, who have written about him already.

By the death of William Gilson Farlow the Academy has lost one of its most distinguished fellows, since it was his rare good fortune to begin his scientific work, when a great body of material had been collected by such pioneers as Curtis in fungi, Harvey in algae, Tuckerman in lichens, Sullivant in mosses and many others, and the science in this country had reached the point where it needed some man with breadth and grasp enough to draw all these scattered parts into a connected whole. In Farlow it found the genius, enthusiasm and character needed for this great work and the training, which developed and supplemented these natural gifts. He occupies, therefore, the same commanding position in cryptogamic botany that Asa Gray holds in the development of our knowledge of flowering plants.

He was born in Boston December 17, 1844, the son of John Smith Farlow, a prosperous public-spirited citizen and Nancy Wight (Blanchard) Farlow, both of Massachusetts parentage. From his father he inherited strong tastes for botany and music. In fact, John K. Paine, then recently established in Cambridge, urged him to become a professional musician, but the call of botany was too strong and music sank into a delightful recreation after his exacting scientific work.

He was educated at the Quincy Grammar School and English High School in Boston, followed by a year at the Boston Latin School, which